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Maj. Sa'd Haddad seen in Israel

METULLAH, Israel, June 20 (R). — Israeli residents said today Maj. Sa'd Haddad, the Lebanese rightist leader said to have been arrested by his own followers, had been seen walking freely in this northern border town. "He moves about freely and comes here quite frequently," said Mrs. Ayana Belkhi, wife of the manager of the Hotel Arazim. Other residents also reported seeing Maj. Haddad, who rightist gunmen said yesterday had been under house arrest along with fellow officer, Maj. Sami Shidiah, since Saturday. Israeli officials in close touch with the rightists following Israel's withdrawal from south Lebanon a week ago, were sceptical about the arrest stories. "It's by no means certain that Maj. Haddad has lost control of the militias," one official told Reuters.

Sadat refused deal with Israel

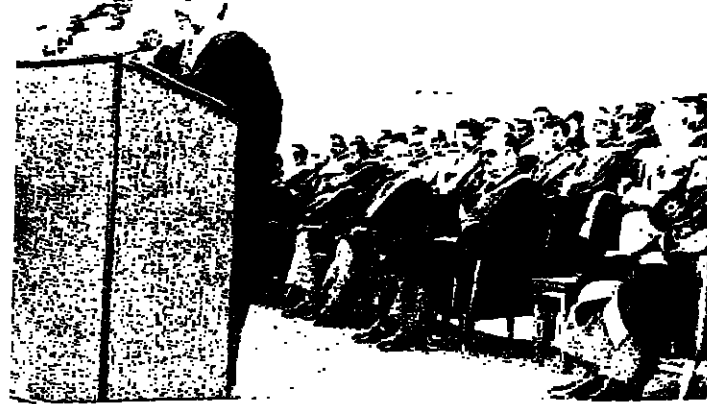
ROME, June 20 (AP). — President Anwar Sadat of Egypt was quoted here today as saying he turned down an Israeli offer for a separate peace between the two nations as recently as a month ago. "I would not hesitate to sign immediately a separate agreement between Egypt and Israel if this were to bring about peace," Mr. Sadat was quoted in an interview on the Italian State National Television. "But it is not so. What will make peace come true is the solution of the Palestinian problem which lies at the root of the conflict." President Sadat said the peace offer came through the Israeli Defence Minister, Ezer Weizman. The interview was recorded at President Sadat's summer residence near Alexandria 12 days ago.

Shazli dares Sadat to answer charges

LONDON, June 20 (R). — Egyptian Ambassador to Portugal today dared President Anwar Sadat to appear before an international or inter-Arab committee to answer his accusations against the Egyptian leader.

Gen. Sa'deddine Shazli, succeeded from his post last night and ordered to return to Cairo, told Reuters in an interview that the committee could meet in Cairo or anywhere else. "But he said he would not return to Cairo without guarantees that he would be able to state his case and would be arrested."

The 56-year-old ambassador, who was armed forces chief-staff during the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, rejected accusations by the semi-official Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram that he was selling himself to Egypt's enemies.



His Majesty King Hussein addresses the audience during the University of Jordan students' graduation ceremony at Amman's Al Hussein Youth City on Tuesday. (JNA photo)

King Hussein graduates university students

AMMAN, June 20 (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein today presided over the graduation ceremony of the 13th batch of University of Jordan students, at Al Hussein Youth City.

The King addressed the graduating students, instructors and "those responsible for education and social development in Jordan" on the theme of education in Jordan's higher institutions.

He said: "Education is an operation for bringing up the individual and instilling in him his own values and the values of the society. It is the method in which the behaviour, standards and aims of the society are forged."

"Jordan's strength lies in the unity and cohesion of its people. All Jordanians are equal. They have the same duties and the same rights to their country. There is no place for regional discrimination among the people of our country, and no place for communal or partisan prejudices. We want education in our country to produce a real national unity, faithful loyalty to the homeland, to its causes and its basic institutions. We do not want divisive fanaticism to infiltrate into the education in our country and to spread and feed division, discord and blind and foolhardy conflicts."

"University education in Jordan must be open-minded and must interact with the world at large. I have said on many occasions that the Arab Nation must insist on its historic personality and to be tightly linked to its rich and time-honoured heritage. At the same time the Arab Nation has to open itself to world experiences so as to benefit and to enrich itself with the best that these experiences can offer. A university in Jordan is probably the best place for receiving and interacting with these world experiences."

"We want our youth, in their education and orientation, to be just the opposite to causes that led to break-ups in the Arab homeland and moved it away from unity, collective action, planning and success."

Finally, His Majesty King Hussein wished all success and good luck for all graduating students and said he was happy to graduate the first batch from the Medical Faculty. He was particularly gratified to see "a group of young women among the medical graduates who have scored great successes in this particular field of science."

"We are convinced that an affirmative approach to African aspirations and problems is also the most effective response to Soviet and Cuban activities there. Any other strategy would weaken Africa by dividing it. And it would weaken us by letting others set our policies for us," he said.

(Continued on page 2)

Sadat: Peace goes on despite Israeli reply

CAIRO, June 20 (R). — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat said today Israel had not responded positively to U.S. questions on the future of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip but this did not mean a breakdown of peace efforts. "The answer is elusive and it was not positive at all, but it did not cut all strings," he said in a two-hour speech to the Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Union. "As you know the Israelis always try to keep matters fluid in one way or another."

Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel had already described the Israeli reply - which in effect postpones any decision for at least five years - as reflecting continued intransigence.

President Sadat renewed his attack on leftist and rightist critics, but made no mention of Egyptian Ambassador Gen. Sa'deddine Shazli who yesterday branded his government as no better than authoritarian regimes which used to rule Portugal and Spain.

President Sadat said he remained optimistic "even if Israel has not genuinely responded to the initiative - a response which should rise to the level of responsibility."

But if a responsible answer was not eventually forthcoming he would have to report the situation to the Arab Socialist Union and the people to "take the necessary decisions."

Mr. Sadat has already said Egypt will go to war again if Israel does not respond to his peace moves.

The president said Egypt's negotiating position had not changed but he reiterated a recent suggestion that the West Bank should revert to Jordanian control and Gaza to Egyptian control. "Then security measures will be discussed in the presence of Palestinian representatives."

Mr. Sadat repeated that he was prepared to resume direct negotiations with Israel - stalled since January - if it produced new elements which could break the present deadlock and he again said

he was willing to agree on mutual security guarantees with Israel.

JORDAN SLAMS ISRAELI REPLY

AMMAN, June 20 (R). — Jordan has officially criticised the Israeli reply to the United States questions on the future of the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip as a proof of Israel's insistence to continue to expand.

Jordan's Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odh said in a statement published here today that the Israeli reply "shows that Israel insists on expansion and on annexing the remaining Palestinian territory."

The reply also showed that Israel had chosen to block the road of peace and embarras those who are keen on continuing peace efforts.

26th anniversary of the 1952 Revolution - when Mr Sadat has promised the nation a surprise.

Israel readies for pressure

In Tel Aviv Israeli officials today appeared resigned to a longhaul struggle against American pressure following Prime Minister Menachem Begin's latest refusal to consider handing back occupied Arab land.

There was little expectation that Israel's replies last Sunday to two crucial American questions about the West Bank and Gaza would find favour in Washington.

Official Israeli sources believed that in a few weeks the United States would come up with its own long-heralded compromise proposals for establishing peace in the Middle East. But proposals calling even for partial Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza - regarded by the United States as indispensable - would be certain of rejection by the Begin government.

On the occupied West Bank several Arab mayors criticised the Israeli replies in interviews with an East Jerusalem Arabic newspaper published today.

Mr. Hilmi Hanoun, Mayor of Tulkarm, told the newspaper Al-Sha'b he feared that in the five-year period of limited autonomy it planned, Israel would increase its number of settlers on the West Bank to influence the outcome of a plebiscite due to be held at the end of the five years.

Mr. Bassam Shak'a, Mayor of Nablus, the West Bank's largest town, said the plan drafted to deal with the crucial question of the Palestinians.

World News Roundup...

Egypt to get some F-5E planes this year

CAIRO, June 20 (R). — Egyptian War Minister Mohammad Gammassi said here last night the first dispatch of American F-5E planes to Egypt would be delivered this year. He did not disclose how many planes would be received this year or when. The United States has agreed to provide Egypt with 50 F-5E planes as part of a deal that included Israel and Saudi Arabia.

Syria denies ban on newsmen

DAMASCUS, June 20 (R). — Information Ministry sources last night denied that Syrian authorities had banned any journalist from writing for the Syrian press. The sources were commenting on a Hunter report earlier yesterday which quoted Arab diplomatic sources in Beirut as saying that Syrian authorities had banned ten leftist journalists, suspected of pro-Soviet views, from writing for the government-controlled Syrian press.

U.S. delighted with OPEC

NEW YORK, June 20 (R). — The U.S. government yesterday heaped praise on OPEC's decision to maintain a freeze on world oil prices for the rest of 1978, but international experts predicted a rise more than five per cent next January. A White House spokesman in Washington said the Carter administration was very appreciative of the restraint shown by OPEC - the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries - at its Geneva meeting. But a leading oil economist said: "The freeze on prices was the only thing producer countries could do, given current worldwide economic conditions and the surplus of oil... I would say OPEC ministers will meet in December and give the world its annual Christmas present in the form of a five to eight per cent price increase," the economist said.

Turkish premier in Moscow today

MOSCOW, June 20 (AP). — Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit arrives here tomorrow on a five-day visit. He has insisted he is designed to pressure the U.S. Congress into agreeing with the Carter administration and lifting the arms embargo against his country. Mr. Ecevit, a Social Democrat who came to office early this year and embarked on a policy of openness to communist countries, has been a focal point of superpower attention for the past month. During his stay in the Soviet Union, Mr. Ecevit is expected to sign "a political document" affirming the country's good will towards the other. He said relations with Moscow have been improving and the time has come to make the detente.

Iraqi ban visits to Wadi Haddad's grave

BEIRUT, June 20 (R). — The grave of Dr. Wadi Haddad, the Palestinian leader, has been placed out of bounds to visitors by the Iraqi intelligence service, travellers from Baghdad reported today. Dr. Haddad, co-founder with Dr. George Habash of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, was buried in Baghdad on April 3 after his death in an East German clinic at the age of 49. According to the travellers, visitors to the Palestinian cemetery in Baghdad where Dr. Haddad was buried are told that visits to the graveside have been banned on orders from the Iraqi intelligence service. Further enquiries yield the explanation that the ban was imposed at the request of the PFLP they said. Its headquarters in Beirut, however, said it did not know of such a request.

Vance's speech reviews U.S. policy on Africa

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey — June 20 (R). — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said today the United States would not try to match Soviet and Cuban military activities in Africa but would help African nations defend themselves.

In a wide-ranging speech reviewing African policy, Mr. Vance said that in recent months conflict and outside interference had blurred the vision of free Africa.

"It will not be our policy to mirror Soviet and Cuban activities in Africa because such a course would not be effective in the long run and would only escalate military conflict with great human suffering," he told a businessmen's convention.

"Our best course is to help resolve the problems which create the excuse for external intervention and to help strengthen the ability of Africans to defend themselves."

Mr. Vance added: "Any increase in American military assistance will be done prudently and will be consistent with this administration's

policy of seeking arms restraint and concentrating our assistance on economic development."

But he stressed: "Our friends in Africa must know that we can and will help them to strengthen their ability to defend themselves."

Mr. Vance said the United States was pursuing a realistic approach of supporting development in Africa evolving from the African states themselves.

"We are convinced that an affirmative approach to African aspirations and problems is also the most effective response to Soviet and Cuban activities there. Any other strategy would weaken Africa by dividing it. And it would weaken us by letting others set our policies for us," he said.

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by the students of the Nazareth Nuns College
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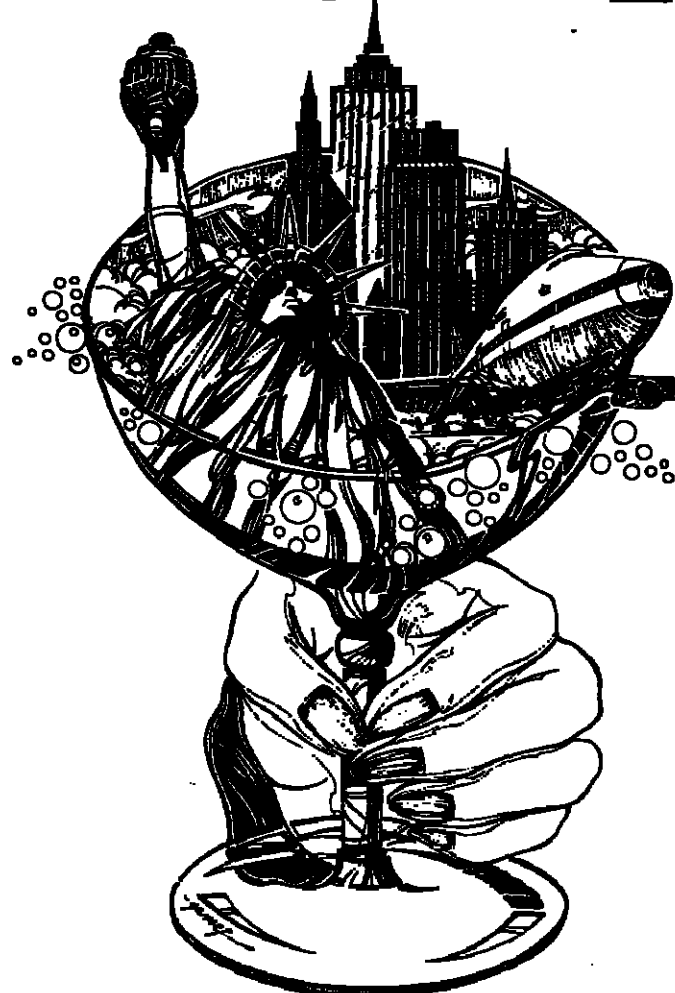
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Why Vienna?

The latest in the controversy surrounding the decision by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) to transfer its headquarters from Beirut to a protest, by U.N. Arab diplomats, to Secretary General Kurt Waldheim against the choice of Vienna for a new UNRWA location.

After a period of suspense in which statements to the effect that UNRWA was thinking of moving out of Beirut to one of the three cities of Amman, Damascus or Vienna, the agency last week announced that the bulk of its headquarters would be moved to Vienna and only a minor part of its operations will be located in Amman. No official reason was ever given for the need to leave Beirut but it has been understood that the decision was motivated by the lack of security and the disruptions caused by the Lebanese civil war. No one can deny UNRWA the right to secure surroundings or the right to operate in efficiency. But the least that can be said of the agency's decision to move to Vienna, rather than Amman or even Damascus, is that it is a controversial decision.

The media in the Arab World has been rife for some time with reported rumours that the United Nations intends to phase out UNRWA and to eventually cease offering its relief services to Palestinian refugees. In view of the uncertainty that currently overshadows the political future of the Middle East and of the Palestinian question such rumours can only become more persuasive when UNRWA takes a decision such as this. Add to it UNRWA's annual financial problems and the almost regular reports that unless money is poured into the agency fast it may have to close down -- and one begins to wonder.

When we hear that UNRWA has decided to move its headquarters to Vienna, a beautiful city no doubt but a city far away from the area where the one-and-a-half-million reasons for the very existence of the agency live, we wonder at the efficiency of the decision. Also, when UNRWA this year alone faces a deficit of about \$27 million, we question the expediency of such a move when it is expected to cost more than \$2 million.

If UNRWA's decision to move out of Beirut stems from the need for security would it not be more rational and easier to move to Amman? Jordan, according to the Arab diplomats at the U.N., has been able to offer the agency all the facilities and services it requires for its headquarters here, Jordan is in the region where the Palestinian refugees live, UNRWA is no stranger to Amman for it already used it as headquarters when the Lebanese civil war was really hot and, finally, the costs of moving from Beirut to Amman can nowhere be as high as those to Vienna.

U.N. Secretary General Waldheim has promised the Arab diplomats who called on him to study the issue further. Let us hope so. And let us hope a more rational decision be made -- one which will silence rumours that UNRWA intends to eventually give up its commitment to Palestinian refugees.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

The Jordanian newspapers today commented favourably on Prime Minister Mudar Badran's statement on domestic policy before the National Consultative Council yesterday. AL RAI believes that the government's statement on internal affairs at the request of a council member, is welcome advance that displays the government's eagerness to keep the people of Jordan duly informed of its domestic policy by reviewing it comprehensively in the NCC.

The newspaper also gave prominence to Premier Badran's discussion on the concepts of freedom and responsibility, stressing that both should go hand in hand, lest freedom turns into anarchy and responsibility becomes despotism.

AL DUSTOUR recalls that a few weeks ago, Premier Badran made a statement on the government's foreign and Arab policy which was debated by the NCC members in a spirit of understanding.

The domestic policy statement comes as complementary to the government's general conduct on these two mainstays of responsibility that have always to be clarified and fully explained, the newspaper says.

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Photos on exhibit at Palace of Culture

American artist displays personal, serene glimpse of scenes in Jordan

By Ian Kellas
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, June 20 — Light Captive is the title which Ann Wiegand has given to her exhibition of photographs showing this week at the Palace of Culture. The photos certainly have a lot to do with light. But it is not exactly captive light. But it is not exactly captive light. Usually it is a gentle, caressing light that arrives through an open window or a doorway as the sun goes low.

"They are very personal photos," Ann Wiegand explains. There is a sense, she says, in which all photographs are documentary, but the ones on show are there for their aesthetic qualities rather than for the comment which they pass on their subject matter.

Many of the shots were taken in solid old house not far from Madaba. "It is not everyone's idea of a typical Jordanian setting. But that is not the point. The simple furniture, the thick vaulted walls and the stone floor allow the evening light to grow and to 'create the space' and the mood of the room to great advantage."

All but one of the indoor scenes are in black and white. "As a photographer," Ms. Wiegand writes, "I am a formalist. Most of the time I print the whole negative. The black line around my photographs is the clear edge of the film; it starts where the eye of the camera stops seeing."

This sort of formalism extends beyond the proportions of the photos (all those on show have the same 2:3 dimensions) to the strong simple compositions which are particularly obvious in the black and white shots.

Ms. Wiegand, who is a graphic designer and a painter as well as a photographer, does not, however, pursue the composition at the expense of focus. "I try to print each negative to its fullest range of tones," she says, "to show as many variations of grey as possible while still keeping a deep black and bright white."

There is a little series of studies of windows. But it is worth looking closely at the photos to see that the dark frames are not sheer black. Often subtle patterns are discernible in the shadows.

One exhibit that is particularly notable is a shot taken



in the semi-darkness of late afternoon, through a couple of doorways. The photo's extraordinary depth of field was achieved with the help of an exposure of a minute and a half. During that time a cat happened to be passing in the sun-trapped ally beyond the door and was frozen for a moment in surprise. You can see her caught in a slight blur in the middle of the photo, framed in a square of light. Around that square is a whole succession of other geometric shapes happily set up by the light and the two door ways.

The still-lives -- there is one

of some sieves on a curly table top -- are in a way the most satisfying of these black and white photos. The stillness and the softness of the light are complete and the compositions -- together with little decorative motifs -- are extremely carefully set up.

The colour shots of landscapes lack this formal sort of composition. But they are united in theme with the rest of the exhibition in their concern with light. In these works it is light defining colour rather than space.

The yellow sunlight of Jordan is particularly important

in these prints. As the sun goes down it gives the stone in the landscapes a rich orange; in the shadows or on an overcast day it is translated into a distinctive greenish grey, underlying many of the photos.

There is a shot of Petra on show. But it is not a tourist's view of the rose pink city. It is a head on shot of the sad patterned rocks on a rainy day.

Ms. Wiegand's show is not the place to go for a dramatic view of Jordan. It is a very subjective exhibition and its dominant mood is one of serenity and repose.

Arab U.N. envoys urge Waldheim to keep UNRWA headquarters in Mideast

UNITED NATIONS, June 20 (R). — Six Arab representatives last night urged Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to rescind a decision to move part of the headquarters of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) out of the Middle East, according to an Arab source.

The commissioner general

of the agency, Mr. Thomas McElhiney, recently confirmed that part of UNRWA's headquarters would be moved from Beirut to Amman and the rest, including his own office, to Vienna to maintain effective management of the agency's operations.

The proposed move was believed prompted by disruptions caused by the Lebanese civil war and its aftermath. UNRWA's Lebanon field office, services Palestinian refugees in that country, is to remain in Beirut.

The matter was raised with the secretary general by the U.N. envoys of Lebanon, Jordan, Syria and Egypt, which are all host countries to Palestinian refugees, as well as by the U.N. observer of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and by the representative of

Qatar, current chairman of the Arab group of states.

See editorial comment this page

The source said the envoys told Dr. Waldheim that they hoped UNRWA headquarters would remain in Beirut.

If this was temporarily impossible, it should remain in the Arab World, they added, noting that Jordan had offered facilities.

Dr. Waldheim was said to have promised to study the financial implications of the intended move, which Arab sources said would cost more than \$2 million when UNRWA faced a deficit this year of some \$27 million. The secretary general would also study the political aspects of last night's demarche, the source added.

Jordan's ambassador in Washington takes a close look at Israel's latest declared attitude on M.E. peace

Following are excerpts from an article written by Jordan's Ambassador to the United States Abdullah Salah and published in the New York Times June 20 in which Ambassador Salah analyses the implications and significance of the Israeli government response to American questions on the future of the West Bank and Gaza Strip following the five-year interim period of self-rule proposed by Israeli Premier Menachem Begin.

WASHINGTON. — The Israeli cabinet's decision on Sunday is primarily designed to avoid committing Israel to withdraw from the West Bank (and Gaza Strip) and to accept the right of the inhabitants of those territories to self-determination, thus blocking United States peace efforts in the Middle East. This decision on the future of the West Bank and Gaza, comes as an additional proof of Israel's obstruction of the emergence, at long last, of a viable and just peace in the area, especially when the sovereign right of Israel to exist as a state under Resolution 242 is accepted by the Arab states.

A great deal of publicity has been given to Menachem Begin's so-called peace plan, but very few know what it is all about. Following are the reasons why the Arab World has rejected it out-right:

1. It is a de facto perpetuation and legalisation of the existing status quo of military occupation, masquerading under the deceptive terminology of autonomy or self-rule. Under the plan, Israel would continue to assume responsibility, not only for "external security" but also for internal police duties.

A few military governors would presumably lose their glamorous titles. But they would continue to assume the powers of such positions under a different guise.

2. Israel would continue to exercise "veto power" over the repatriation of Palestinians from their dispersal, including the close to hundreds of thousands of inhabitants of Arab Jerusalem, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, who became displaced persons in 1967, let alone the one and three-quarter million Palestinian refugees who became displaced persons in 1948 and would be completely left out in the wilderness of their diaspora.

3. The "administrative council" proposed under the self-rule plan would have no jurisdiction or authority over Israeli settlers, who have already colonised the heartland of East Jerusalem and the West Bank. Thus, the Israeli settlers in those areas would enjoy extrajudicial privileges that may have belonged in the age of colonialism but are quite incompatible with the present era.

4. Thus, the Palestinian plight was reduced, in one stroke, to municipal autonomy in one small segment of 1948 mandated Palestine, and to one small portion of the Palestinian people.

As for Jordan, the massive familial relationships between the people on both sides of the River Jordan render it inconceivable that the government of Jordan, the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the masses of the Jordanian and Palestinian people would countenance suicidal separation. Jordan has consistently insisted that Palestinians must exercise the right to self-determination under United Nations supervision.

It might be the wise course, in the meantime, to establish forthwith an interim United Nations administration during which the inhabitants have an opportunity to catch their breath and ponder their choice, pending a plebiscite.

An additional five-year Israeli rule with license for additional colonialisation will leave little territory to talk about to mention the devastating impact of five additional years of occupation. A consciousness and application of peace is totally at variance with a consciousness of war, fear of war, and perpetual enmity. Most of the Arab World, including the Palestinians, have opted for a durable peace. The Israeli leadership evidently has not.

(Continued from page 1)

President of the University of Jordan Dr. Nassereddine Al Assad also gave a speech in which he thanked His Majesty for sponsoring the ceremony and said that the university is "not an isolated island in the middle of the ocean... It springs out of a society that has its needs and requirements to which it must respond, be open and interact."

Dr. Al Assad went on to say that scientific research was not different from classroom studies. "Pure scientific research aimed at the advancement of human knowledge and international progress and great care must be taken to carry out those that are required by the environment and the society's pressing needs. The university has to be the centre to which government establishments, companies and institutions resort for any kind of information or help. It should have studies and research well balanced each to develop and back the other."

His Majesty King Hussein then distributed certificates and gave awards for graduates who excelled in their studies.

Today's 13th batch of graduates totalled 1134, which included 250 post-graduates in the Arts, education, science as well as 42 medical graduates. The ceremony was also attended by Her Majesty Queen Noor, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, President of the National Consultative Council Ahmad Al Lami, Chief of the Royal Court Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, ministers, members of the diplomatic missions and parents and relatives of the graduates.

A Street Scene in Jaffa



The painting by Gustav Bauernfeld called A Street Scene in Jaffa was sold recently by Christies for £22,000. The piece was signed and dated Munich 1890 and engraved "Jaffa". It is 41 inches by 52½ inches.

Hollywood agents worry that trade ruling may frighten away the virgins

There are not many of them left anyway, and Hollywood agents are extremely worried that a new ruling by the Federal Trade Commission is going to frighten them away completely.

By William Scobie

LONDON, (F.T.) — Hollywood agent Mary Ingels, who calls himself a "celebrity broker" in the wonderful world of television advertising, is deeply alarmed at the Federal Trade Commission's latest ruling. "It'll frighten away all the virgins, for sure," he says. "We may even have trouble keeping some of the big names we've got. It's ruining the business."

In the advertising industry, a virgin is some star of stage, screen or even the literary world who has never appeared in a television, newspaper or magazine commercial. To the layman, they would not seem to be numerous; but in fact there's a long list of holdouts — Paul Newman, Rod Taylor, Sydney Poitier, Barbra Streisand and among other stellar names.

The FTC's recent decision to hold celebrities personally accountable for any false claims they make in advertisements, however unwittingly, may indeed hurt a booming multi-billion dollar industry. But it should also help consumers to

make more rational judgements about products, and may eventually bring them court-ordered refunds.

First target

Curiously, the FTC's first target is singer Pat Boone, the epitome of all-American wholesomeness, noted for his media advocacy of milk-drinking and fundamentalist Christianity. Mr. Boone has been appearing with his daughter Denise, one of the country's most popular new young singers, to sing the praises of Acne-Stat — a "real help," they said, in keeping their skins clear.

The FTC disagreed. It filed a complaint against Karr Preventative Medical Products, of Beverly Hills, California, contending that the product was being falsely advertised. Among the allegedly spurious statements, said the FTC, were claims that Karr's Acne-Stat cured acne, worked better than other treatments, and that all four of Mr. Boone's children had used it with good results.

Through his lawyer, Mr. Boone expressed dismay that

"the product's efficacy had not been scientifically established as he believed." He also signed a consent order agreeing to stop promoting Acne-Stat and to contribute approximately 2 per cent of any sum the courts might order Karr to refund to consumers in future. Mr. Boone added, he would make no claims about a product's virtues before making a "reasonable inquiry" into the accuracy of such claims.

The order has set an important precedent, although it is not legally binding. "A principle is involved," said Mr. Alfred Kramer, head of the FTC's consumer protection bureau. "Unless the celebrity concerned is an expert on the subject he endorsed, he must look to independent sources to validate claims made by the advertiser."

Superstars

The FTC staff has been worrying for some time over the growing trend towards the "superstar" advertisement. Everyone is doing it, from John Wayne (who tells viewers he once "put his spare cash into gold mines"), but now relies on Great Western Savings) to Catherine Deneuve, who peddles cars, perfumes and other products which make her feel "more like a woman." Benumbed TV viewers who sit th-

rough the nightly three hours of "peak" entertainment see nearly three dozen commercials in which the likes of Sir Laurence Olivier, Gregory Peck, James Garner, Mohammad Ali, Farrah Fawcett-Majors, black football star O. J. Simpson and dozens more tout everything from popcorn to insurance. Even politicians are getting in on the act: the Governor of Maine, James Longley, stars in a commercial for his state's most famous product — potatoes.

While many top-flight performers consider commercials demeaning, others apparently need, or cannot resist, the fat cheques offered by sponsors. Mr. Peck received \$1m. for his Traveler's Insurance advertisement appearance. Miss Fawcett-Majors reportedly gets more than twice that through a long-term deal with Faberge, which uses her name on hair products. Mr. Simpson took home \$250,000 for leaping over a series of airport barriers to catch his Hertz rental car.

Industry sources estimate that at least \$120m. was spent on "personality" advertising last year. Does it pay off?

"Obviously," says Mr. Ingels. "And not only for the manufacturers — many celebrities do it as much for the exposure as the money. For us, it's a question of matching the right personality to the right product."

O. J. Simpson was exactly right for Hertz. "We did a national poll of our car renters this year," says a Hertz executive. "And it was clear that customers see O.J. as a symbol of fast, reliable service. It's partly due to that advertisement that our profits were up 42 per cent last year."

But must "O. J." now ascertain that Hertz's cars really are as fault-free and quickly available as he claims in all the airports Americans see him dashing through? And how is he to do it?

"If the FTC is really serious about this," says Ingels, "O.J. will have to hire a research firm to validate every claim Hertz makes. The Pat Boone case is going to make a lot of stars commercial-shy. Finding a celebrity who'll advertise a brand new product will be especially difficult. I've had scores of calls from film people who want to know if they're in trouble."

Mr. Ingels sees liability insurance rates soaring as the star demand that manufacturers indemnify them against FTC and consumer suits. He thinks it's all very silly. "What are they going to do, have Morris the Cat put to sleep because somebody's cat gets ill after eating Nine Lives, that cat food he sells?"

— FINANCIAL TIMES NEWS-FEATURES

History takes a swing back as town turn to windmill power

By Thomas Land

London, (F.T.) — Niger has developed the world's first solar-powered television service. Cuba and the Ivory Coast have both extracted electricity from the heat in sea water. San Salvador is already exploiting geothermal heat.

The rise in the price of fossil fuels during the past five years has seriously hampered the application of technology to agriculture and rural development in the industrially backward regions. Business and governments have been forced to examine a variety of possible alternative sources of power. The result is a wide range of simultaneous research and development in many countries involving much duplication of effort in the absence of proper coordination.

Studying windmills

Britain's Ministry of Overseas Development has now commissioned a specialist study to bring together and to analyse all existing experience in one essential aspect of the work — the use of windmills (or wind turbines) in the service of agriculture.

The study, to be carried out by the thermal power group of the

Within living memory there were tens of thousands of windmills to be seen in the countryside. Then they vanished, giving way to electricity. But history has swung round and the windmill is on the way back to the village to provide power for a multitude of uses.

school of Mechanical Engineering, Cranfield Institute of Technology, in collaboration with the overseas department of the National Institute of Agricultural Engineering at Silsoe, will be particularly concerned with unsophisticated designs.

They will not need to look far. At the turn of the century, many tens of thousands of windmills were busy throughout Europe pumping water, grinding flour and producing electricity for local consumption. They only fell into disuse when rural electrification became available in the 1930's.

The Danes are currently examining the possibility of using windmills to feed power into the Scandinavian grid system. A privately sponsored prototype windmill capable of producing 30 kilowatts has just been erected at Aldborough in the north of England.

Windmills can be constructed by village carpenters and masons using local materials, says Essam el-Hinnawi, chairman of the United Nations Environment programme's energy task force. China has recently installed many thousands of windmills, made at the communes from locally available materials, usually bamboo and wood. Their design is likely to be studied by the British research workers with great interest.

Applications

R.E. peacock, the technical director of the study, seeks to assemble an information bank on the application of wind power to agricultural needs for use by fellow specialists in the developing countries. His group will probably pay special attention to the development of small, vertical axis windmills because they do not need wind direction seeking heads. One of the main objectives of the study is to identify designs with few working parts and little need for maintenance work.

The British study is planned with special attention to the needs of Zambia, the Sudan, Upper Volta, Yemen and Korea as well as the Bahamas and regions of India where wind speeds are to be studied. Windmills could also prove their worth in isolated communities such as Tristan da Cunha whose administration has already shown interest in this form of power.

Energy is an essential component of economic development, both in agriculture and in industry, increasing the productivity of human labour. But in the developing regions, where by far the greatest part of the population lives in the rural areas, energy distribution is heavily oriented towards the cities.

According to Earthscan, the London-based environmental information unit, an urban Indian uses 28 times more electricity than his cousin in a village. Bangkok alone uses 85 per cent of all Thailand's electric power.

Growth imbalance

This helps to accelerate the imbalance in economic growth between town and country. Hence the importance of the British study which will seek to get the specialists together who can best help redress the balance at least in this particular area.

The group will track down designs which can be used for grinding corn, drying grain and

pumping water for irrigation purposes. These operations can be intermittent — so fairly simple types of windmills could be used. Windmills to provide power supplies for small workshops will also be considered, although that type requires batteries for energy storage, and needs more maintenance.

Specialists of the U.N. task force, who are concerned with windmills as well as all other means of capturing locally available energy at reasonable costs, believe that the developing countries could turn their present imbalance to opportunities without vast investments.

Because of the uncomplicated life styles of the villagers, they explain in a recent study, small inputs of fuel and technology can lead to substantial improvements in living standards.

FINANCIAL TIMES NEWS-FEATURES

Mother of invention



If the need arose to evacuate in a hurry a maternity ward with a large number of babies, how would a small staff accomplish it? The problem bothered Vera Long, a 60-year-old nurse at Westay Long Hospital in Greensboro, North Carolina. So she invented this apronlike smock for carrying six infants at a time. The garment, for which she has a patent pending, leaves the wearer's hands free for other emergency duties. (IPS photo).

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FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1978

Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RICHTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A good day to put modern uses into whatever your vocational outlet happens to be, but use much care and caution in practical matters. Avoid taking any risks at this time.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) In the morning you are able to handle career matters in a new way that will bring more success. Be sure you are well organized.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Follow the advice of a clever associate and you get far better results than in the past. Sidestep one who is annoying to you.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Put a new method to work and you get better results where your career is concerned. Take no risks with your reputation now.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) You can gain your most cherished aims easily at this time. Taking part in a civic affair can bring fine benefits now.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Don't permit annoying problems to get you down, but handle them intelligently. A creative matter should be handled without delay.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You need not spend so lavishly to have a good time, so be sensible. Avoid arguing with mate and maintain harmony.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Keep silent if some unpleasant condition arises and all blows over very quickly. Strive for increased happiness.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) An opponent could make things difficult for you today, if you permit. Make plans to have added income in the days ahead.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You have to be more conservative in the handling of finances today to gain your objectives. Show that you are sensible.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Follow up on that idea you have that will help you gain a personal aim. Show increased devotion for the one you love.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Obtain the advice you need in career matters from trusted friends. Steer clear of acquaintances who like to find fault.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Studying a problem early in the day is wise and then you will know how to proceed. Avoid those who are detrimental to your progress.

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The restaurant is temporarily closed for renovation.

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047 & ABOUT

THE DIPLOMAT

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First: Wings Hotel, Jabal Al Luwaidh. Tel. 22103/4. Choice of THREE set menus daily for lunch, and a la carte. Open 12:30 p.m. and 7-12 p.m. Specialty: steaks.

For advertising in above columns contact "Sout Wa Soura" Tel. 38869. Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4-6 p.m.

World Football Cup

Cup final could match 2 teams never having won

BUENOS AIRES, June 20 (R). — The struggle to win the World Soccer Cup appears to have resolved itself into a battle involving four countries with the distinct possibility that next Sunday's final could be between two who have never won the trophy before. Tomorrow's final series of second round matches could still upset calculations, but it looks as though the only teams left in the hunt for soccer's greatest prize are Holland, Italy, Argentina and Brazil.

West Germany, champions in 1974, and Poland still have outside chances of making a late bid for glory, but they need more goals than their failing forwards seem capable of scoring.

Holland, runners-up four years ago, and hosts Argentina remain favorites to reach the final of a competition they have never won.

A draw against Italy tomorrow should be enough to see Holland through. Argentina's place in the final will be secure if they beat Peru by a margin large enough to wipe out Brazil's present advantage in goal difference, always assuming Brazil achieve the not inconsiderable feat of beating Poland.

Mathematical calculations aside, this tournament has lived up to predictions that it would be wide open with no one team achieving the same sort of dominance as the Brazilian sides which won the Cup three times.

There are few players with the individual ability to decide a match on their own and the sophistication of modern tactics means that each move is cancelled out by another.

One manager with more cause for complaint than most is Italy's Enzo Bearzot who sees the possibility that his team could fail to reach the final despite having the best re-

cord. A draw against Holland would leave them with an unbeaten record of four wins and two draws, but this would still not be enough to put them through.

"We have arrived at a point where with four victories and one draw we absolutely must win the last match in the group in order to be able to get one of the last four places," Mr. Bearzot said. "That's an incredible thing."

Striker Paolo Rossi said: "I am thinking with horror of the possibility that we could be eliminated without losing."

Italy's desperate plight stems directly from Holland's crushing 5-1 victory in their opening Group A match with Austria.

This, followed by Sunday's 2-2 draw with West Germany, has given Holland a great advantage in goal difference. Italy have only one goal to show from a goalless draw with the Germans and a 1-0 victory over Austria.

Italy, who played marvellous football to win all their three first round matches, have gone off the boil in the second round and their failure to score goals must be particularly worrying for Mr. Bearzot.

Star striker Roberto Bettega, so impressive earlier, had to be substituted in the match against Austria because he was playing so poorly. Mr. Bearzot

said yesterday that Mr. Bettega was suffering from a stomach upset.

Mr. Bearzot is a great admirer of Dutch football which he said had been a key factor in his efforts to revolutionise Italian soccer and steer it away from the defensive mentality of the past.

"Holland frighten me because they are menacing in every department. The versatility of their players make them all dangerous," Mr. Bearzot said.

Holland's ability to replace injured players without apparently suffering any weakening of the team has been one of the main reasons for their success.

West Germany meanwhile seem to have accepted that their reign is at an end, realising that they have very little chance of swamping the Austrians who always take matches with the Germans very seriously.

Manager Helmut Schoen, who will retire at the end of the tournament after 14 years at the helm, was philosophical about the likely outcome.

"Even if we don't get through to the final or the match for third place, we certainly won't go kaput," he said. "You can't always be successful and win."

Brazil and Argentina seem certain to make changes for their final Group B matches because of injuries sustained in

their bitter clash in Rosario on Sunday night.

Defender Rodrigues Neto and forward Roberto look likely absentees from the Brazilian team against Poland while Argentina's fitness doubts are forward Leopoldo Luque and midfielder Osvaldo Ardiles.

One man with divided loyalties is Peruvian goalkeeper Ramon Quiroga, who was born in Argentina and now has the task of trying to stop them reaching the final.

But he looks unlikely to succeed as the Argentines are being carried forward on a tide of popular emotion which could bring them their first victory in the competition.

U.S. dollar continues to fall in Tokyo

TOKYO, June 20 (R). — The U.S. dollar continued its decline in Tokyo today and fell to a postwar low of 211.10 yen in afternoon trading.

Some dealers said they believed the Bank of Japan had bought a small amount of dollars to support the American currency but others said they did not detect any intervention.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES LONDON MARKET REPORT

LONDON, (R). — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies against the dollar at the close of interbank trading on the London foreign exchange market last night. Tourist rates will differ from those quoted below.

One sterling	1.8408/15	U.S. dollars	
One dollar	2.0815/28	West German marks	
	2.2320/30	Dutch guilders	
	1.8735/50	Swiss francs	
	32.69/72	Belgian francs	
	4.5880/5910	French francs	
	857/40/90	Italian lire	
	211.00/30	Japanese yen	
	4.6010/25	Swedish crowns	
	5.3885/3910	Norwegian crowns	
	5.6385/6405	Danish crowns	

Prices eased Tuesday in light trading as the market continued to react to inflation worries and the possibility of a general election, dealers said. At 15:00 hrs. the F.T. index was down 4-8 at 462.2.

However, government bonds reduced initial falls to show net losses of up to 1/4 on the day, while falls among equities were pared following some higher than expected results, dealers added.

Gold shares advanced by up to 50 cents in line with the rise in the bullion price, while U.S. and Canadian closed mixed with a firm bias.

Price of gold closed in London Tuesday at \$186.00/oz.

Work begins in Sudan on \$240 million canal

KHARTOUM, Sudan, June 20 (AP). — Work begun recently on the 173-mile long Jongle Canal in southern Sudan at the mouth of Sobat River after a false start last October. Irrigation Minister Yahiya Abdel Meguid said yesterday.

The \$240 million project is hoped to help Sudan become the breadbasket for the Arab world.

The canal, a joint venture between Egypt and Sudan, will divert water from a papyrus-choked Nile swamp called Al Sudd for irrigation purposes in both countries. It will also facilitate traffic along the River Nile by allowing water to flow through the Sudd instead of being bogged down in papyrus and other vegetation.

Digging of the canal, undertaken by the French contractors, Compagnie de Constructions Internationales, will be completed in 42 months at a rate of two million cubic metres per month, Abdel Meguid was quoted by the Sudanese News Agency as saying.

The canal will go from Sobat River near Malakal to Jonglei, a town on the banks of the White Nile.

Abdel Meguid said the canal will be 52 metres wide and 4.5 metres deep.

Under a 1974 agreement, Egypt will pay half the cost and share half the four billion cubic metres of water a year expected to be recovered from diverting one quarter of the Nile River flow at Jonglei.

\$40m. racetrack to open near Tehran

TEHRAN, June 20 (R). — In the shadow of stark hills on the outskirts of Tehran, the world's newest racetrack was being prepared today for the start of racing on Thursday night.

The operators, the Tehran Racing Club, are hoping that the \$40 million Farahabad track will become a centre of attraction not only for Iranians and foreign residents here, but also for visitors from the Middle East.

"I think it will be the biggest thing in racing to hit the Middle East," Racing Manager Kevin Sattler from Australia told Reuters. "It will be a big tourist draw."

Italy is the closest country to the West with first-class racing amenities, and to the East, Singapore has the best comparable facilities," he said.

Though there are excellent courses in Calcutta and Bombay, and tracks in some Middle Eastern countries, the larger prize money to be offered at Farahabad will be a major draw, the organisers believe.

A total of \$1.33 million in prize money is on the line for the 23 weekly meetings planned for this year, with a \$25,000 race on Thursday to set the ball rolling.

The Pahlavi Cup on October 20 will be worth \$250,000. If the course prospers and racing catches on as the organisers predict, they are hoping to organise a \$250,000 race next year.

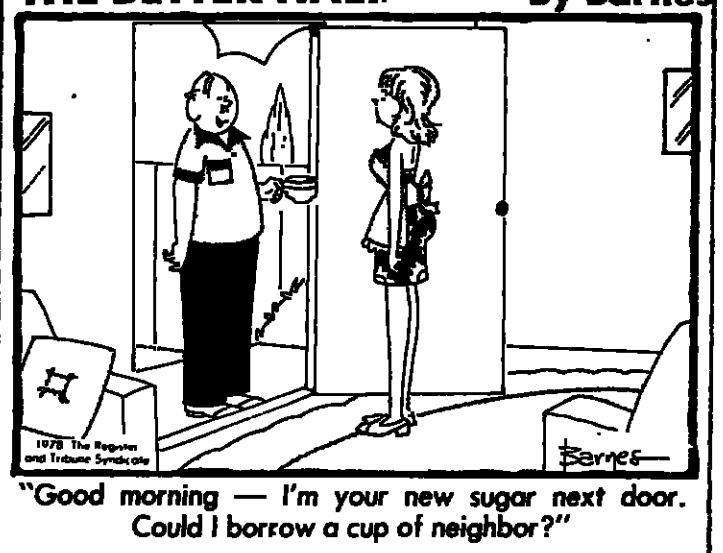
The Farahabad course is an international venture. The land was donated by Iran's Royal Horse Society, the horses are from Britain, Australia and New Zealand, the 20 jockeys are Australian, the stable-lads Pakistanis and the money comes from a Hong Kong syndicate led by businessmen Stanley Ho and Y. T. Cheung.

So far, 205 thoroughbreds in the three to five-year-old range have been flown in, and about half have been sold to wealthy Iranians or to syndicates at \$25,700 or \$21,430 apiece, depending on quality.

Only horses stabled at Farahabad will be allowed to compete in the five or six races to be run every Thursday from this week until November 24. Racing here will be on the flat, over 1,000 to 2,000 metres (five furlongs to ten furlongs).

Mr. Sattler describes the dirt track, carefully tended to maintain the correct degree of moisture, as giving "a perfect racing surface."

THE BETTER HALF By Barnes



COORED BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF © 1978 by Chicago Tribune

2 NT Pass ? What do you bid now?

Q.1—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠762 ♠A3 ♠AK ♠KQ652
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ 1 ♥ 2 ♠ Pass ?
What do you bid now?

Q.5—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠AKQ104 ♠A106 ♠Q83 ♠J3
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass ?
What action do you take?

Q.2—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AJ ♠Q7 ♠QJ3 ♠AJ8752
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♥ Pass ?
What do you bid now?

Q.6—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠KJ83 ♠Q9852 ♠A862
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
1 ♥ 2 ♠ Pass ?
What action do you take?

Q.3—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠KQ63 ♠J5 ♠AJ ♠AK854
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♥ Pass ?
What do you bid now?

Q.7—As South, vulnerable with 60 on score, you hold:
♠A92 ♠KQJ83 ♠AK ♠Q103
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♥ Pass 2 ♠ Pass ?
What action do you take?

Q.4—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AJ109 ♠AKQ7 ♠743 ♠86
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♥ Pass ?
What do you bid now?

Q.8—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠J5 ♠AQJ872 ♠109 ♠962
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
1 ♠ 1 NT Pass ?
What do you bid now?



USSR reported to be developing nuclear bomber similar to B-1

WASHINGTON, June 20 (R). — The Soviet Union is developing a new nuclear bomber similar to the B-1 which President Carter cancelled last year, according to Defence Intelligence Agency (DIA) testimony made public yesterday.

The DIA, the U.S. military's intelligence agency, estimated that the new Soviet bomber would be operational in the early 1980's. The DIA estimate was made in closed door testi-

mony to the Senate Arms Services Committee in March. "The Soviets have indicated they are developing a new bomber with characteristics similar to the B-1," an intelligence

analyst said in the heavily-censored testimony released by the committee today.

"Although there is no reported evidence that they have begun construction, we nevertheless anticipate the proposed aircraft will enter the force in the early 1980's," he added.

Last year President Carter cancelled the \$25 billion B-1 programme in favour of a speed-up in development of nuclear cruise missiles, which are pilotless drone aircraft weapons.

Pentagon officials had acknowledged that the best bomber force would be a combination of the cruise missiles and a low level penetrator aircraft. The vice director of the DIA, Rear Admiral William Robertson, also testified that the Pentagon was very concerned about the Soviet army's deployment last year of new helicopter assault regiments in Europe.

He said that until recently the Soviet army had not thought much of helicopter assaults, which were used extensively by American troops during the Vietnam War.

African council urges Rhodesian government to show proof of a desire to end minority rule

SALISBURY, June 19 (R). — Rhodesia's multi-racial transitional government was urged yesterday to show it meant business in winding down almost a century of white minority rule.

The demand was put by the United African National Council (UANC) on the eve of the opening of Parliament — the first under the coalition. During its session the administration is expected to provide a glimpse of its legislative plans for the transitional period leading to promised one-man, one-vote elections and majority rule on December 31.

The public statement was

addressed to the Supreme Executive Council comprising white Premier Ian Smith, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole and Chief Jeremiah Chirau. The bishop leads the UANC, which is widely regarded as the black nationalist coalition party with the most support.

It reflected a widespread feeling of anxiety reported by many blacks that the transitional government has been seen to be doing little to change the white-dominated status quo since the Salisbury majority rule agreement of March 3.

The statement exhorted the

executive council to scrap all racial laws, to speed up the release of black political prisoners held without trial, to dismantle all protected villages for rural Africans, to respect the council's call for a ceasefire by withdrawing all white-led troops from rural areas and to announce dates for registration of voters and the country's first universal franchise elections.

Nationalists argue discrimination is one of the root causes of the five-year-old guerrilla war and that the fighting will not stop until blacks attain equality with whites under the law.

Soviet deserter wounds 4 in East Berlin as he tries to escape police

EAST BERLIN, June 20 (R). — A Soviet army deserter sprayed pursuing police with machine-gun bullets, scattering midday shoppers in central East Berlin and seriously wounding four people.

West German diplomat Walter Jung, on his way home for lunch, was among the injured, but was reported out of danger after an operation for a bullet wound in the head.

Eyewitnesses on the busy Unter Den Linden shopping thoroughfare said the soldier, who looked Asian, was shot down by police yesterday after crashing a stolen minibus into a traffic light and firing at police who had pursued him.

The East-West border crossing point of Checkpoint Charlie was close to the incident and observers at the scene said the soldier may have been hoping to reach the West.

The official East German news agency ADN described the soldier as mentally deranged, and said he had been arrested by East German police.

It was not clear how badly hurt the soldier was, but diplomatic sources said it seemed likely that if he recovered he would face a court-martial at which a conviction could carry a death sentence.

Eyewitnesses said the gunman was driving a minibus registered in the East German town of Potsdam, west of Berlin, where several thousands Soviet troops are stationed. Observers said he seemed likely to have come from a unit stationed there.

The East Germans sought to play the incident down, issuing only a 14-line report. The Soviet Embassy declined comment.

There are some 400,000 Soviet troops permanently stationed in East Germany, the biggest Soviet contingent in Europe.

The diplomat was caught in the cross-fire, and his car riddled with shots. ADN said three passers-by were wounded by flying bullets, although none was in danger of dying.

Owen asks CENTO allies to increase political dialogue

TEHRAN, June 20 (R). — British Foreign Secretary David Owen has called on Britain's allies in the Central Treaty Organisation (CENTO) to increase their political dialogue and remain vigilant.

In an interview published here today, he said the April coup in Afghanistan, which borders CENTO members Iran and Pakistan, was "a potential cause of concern for CENTO," which also includes Britain and Turkey.

Dr. Owen told a correspondent of the Tehran Journal he felt Iran had a central role in binding together different groups, and praised the Shah of Iran's attitude of not pre-judging the new Afghan government. This stance, he said, would also govern British policy.

"We are not going to cut off aid to Afghanistan. We are going to try to increase contact and relations and try to ensure that Afghanistan remains non-aligned," he said.

Braniff Airline seeks authority to open Texas-Middle East route

DALLAS, Texas, June 20 (AP). — Braniff International asked the Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) yesterday for authority to fly between Texas and the Middle East.

"The time has come to authorize air service connecting the American Southwest, through Dallas-Fort Worth and Houston, with the oil centers of the Middle East, through Tehran, Iran and Doha, Saudi Arabia," Braniff told the CAB

in its motion for an expedited hearing. "Travel between the Southwestern states, the center of America's petroleum industry, and the oil producing nations of the Middle East has grown geometrically."

Braniff said it would use long range 747 jets for the 7,000 mile route.

It proposes to initially operate two roundtrip flights a week between Texas and the

Middle East. Both Texas cities would be on the same flight. Flights would alternate between Houston and Dallas-Fort Worth as the starting point and then travel non-stop to Tehran and on to Doha.

Braniff pointed out that more than 250 Dallas-Fort Worth area firms are currently doing business in the Middle East and more than 98 Houston firms have offices or branches located there.

Dalai Lama: Tibet ruled by Chinese if Tibetans agree

NEW DELHI, June 20 (R). — The Dalai Lama, exiled religious leader of Tibet, says he is prepared to accept Chinese rule there only if there is indisputable evidence that at least 75 per cent of its people agree without reservation.

However, in an interview with the Hindustan Times published yesterday, he said reports from various sources, including refugees, proved the Tibetans were living in inhuman conditions.

He said the Chinese army was present in overwhelming numbers wherever there was a sizable Tibetan population. The Dalai Lama fled to India with 100,000 refugees in 1959 during an uprising against Chinese control.

In the interview the Dalai Lama said he was prepared to return to Tibet if it was clear the people were happy with Chinese rule.

Bhutto left in suspense as Supreme Court begins 2-week recess of trial

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, June 20 (R). — Pakistan's Supreme Court has gone into a two-week recess and left condemned ex-premier Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in suspense about whether he will be sent to the gallows.

Chief Justice Anwar-ul-Haque sprang a surprise announcement that he was unavoidably called to attend an Asian judicial conference in Jakarta. Theme of the conference: Protection for courts from outside interference.

He had earlier indicated he wanted the trial over as quickly as possible. Mr. Bhutto's counsel were given what they considered the bare minimum of time to prepare the case.

For Mr. Bhutto, the recess means a prolonged nightmare as he waits out the days in his cell reading ex-president Richard Nixon's memoirs. His living conditions are in stark contrast to the splendour of the nearby mansion where Mr. Bhutto lived as prime minister and where he indulged his taste for cigars, music and fine clothes.

Mr. Bhutto has tried hard to hold on to some of the dignity that was once accorded him automatically during his five and a half years in power, first as president and then as prime minister.

He went on hunger strikes twice in protest against what his lawyers described as harassment by jailers and lack of privacy.

He lost about 20 pounds (nine kilos) through his protests, according to Chief Defence Counsel Yahya Bakhtiar, but they won him the concession of daily newspapers, switches to regulate the ceiling fan and light, and a curtain around his lavatory.

When he has not been arguing for better conditions for his client, Mr. Bakhtiar has taken up the first three weeks of the appeal in reading law volumes of evidence recorded at the earlier trial.

He interrupts his flow every few lines to make a point or draw the court's attention to an apparent contradiction by witnesses.

Sometimes the lawyers for the state throw in a challenge but there is plenty of banter and an absence of venom. Mr. Bakhtiar, a former attorney general under Mr. Bhutto, is making a three-pronged attack on the prosecution story of an 1974 ambush on Ahmad Raza Kasuri, a member of Parliament.

He drills away at the evidence of a conspiracy by Mr. Bhutto to murder his opponent, at the ballistics report and at the physical details of the ambush which is said to have missed Mr. Kasuri and to have killed his father, Nawab Mohammad Ahmad Khan.

It takes an hour to cover just a few pages of evidence as the lawyer refers the court back to some earlier statement. Often the judges discuss the argument and make notes before moving on.

The evidence of six of the 41 prosecution witnesses remains to be read. This will be followed by the statements made by Mr. Bhutto and his four co-accused before the High Court and by the final

submissions. Outside the wood-paneled courtroom, where plain-clothes police inspect special passes issued to the public, Mr. Bakhtiar said he had expected the appeal to be over by the end of July but that the recess means it will stretch into August.

While the hearing has so far been almost free of friction, sources sympathetic to Mr. Bhutto believe the recess could introduce a jarring in that one of the nine judges is due to retire on July 30.

If he loses the appeal, Mr. Bhutto can petition for mercy first to the Punjab provincial government, then to President Fazal Elahi Chaudhry, who will act on the recommendation of army ruler General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq.

But with international pressure already urging a communication of the death sentence and with important figures in Pakistan publicly committed to executing Mr. Bhutto, any decision of the Supreme Court is likely to pose grave problems.

Japan can expect legislative action if trade surplus with U.S. is not reduced

TOKYO, June 20 (R). — The United States Congress is likely to take legislative action later this year unless Japan starts reducing its huge trade surplus with America, U.S. officials said here today.

"The Congress does not have indefinite patience," said one official.

Japan's trade surplus with the U.S. soared to \$8.1 billion in the 1977 financial year ending last March and is the ma-

in reason the Japanese yen has appreciated so strongly against the American dollar on foreign exchange markets.

The American officials said that once the November Congressional elections were out of the way, Congress was likely to re-examine trade figures with Japan to see if the imbalance was decreasing.

Legislation was likely if no improvements were noted, officials said.

China's barefoot doctors provide medical services in rural areas

Plodding barefooted through the mud, with his boots over his shoulder and his doctor's bag in his hand, Chen Tsioping is China's answer to extending medical services in rural areas.

By K. K. Sharma of the Financial Times (recently in China)

LONDON, (F.T.). — Just 29 years old, with elementary training for only a year, Chen Tsioping considers treating ailments like paralysis a matter of routine in a relatively backward commune near Shanghai. Chen holds clinic twice a week for those of his patients able to walk. If they cannot, Chen will make his rounds of the 4,000-acre commune and go to them, often wading through flooded paddy fields to reach fellow workers who have no time during the busy season to visit the hospital which each "brigade" administrative unit has.

That is the only time that Chen will sling his treasured boots across sturdy shoulders and actually go barefooted. The earnest, unsmiling Chen is a barefoot doctor, one of several hundred thousand in China whose part-time vocation it is to go to the ailing if the latter can't come to them.

In Peking, cynical diplomats

say: "The barefoot doctor has now got grass sandals." Diplomats in Peking, like other foreigners, lead a frustratingly secluded life and are prone to scepticism.

In fact Chen has not got grass sandals but real boots which he removes only while attending to patients knee-deep in water. Much of his time is spent at his clinic. He shares the arduous tour of the commune with three counterparts who combine to provide a truly unique medical service.

India's Health Minister, Mr. Raj Narain, is now toying with the idea of transplanting the system from China, while the Marxist Government in Kerala State, for its own reasons, is resisting it as a hare-brained scheme — which it may well seem unless actually seen in operation.

Barefoot doctors

The barefoot or part-time doctor is now a thriving part of China's health service, a highly-successful experiment for better

health in rural areas the Third World countries could usefully emulate.

First heard of in the early 1950's, the barefoot doctor was originally intended to bring at least some medical care to remote rural areas where farmers would otherwise go without any treatment. Carrying a small bag of basic medicines to treat simple illnesses, the barefoot doctors fanned out into the many hundreds of thousands of villages. Their knowledge was rudimentary. Nevertheless the results were impressive and the response to the barefoot doctors so good that the system was institutionalised.

There are now at least four barefoot doctors in every "brigade", many of which operate a commune. One holds a clinic every day at brigade headquarters while at least one more makes the rounds of the fields visiting patients.

There are several remarkable features about the barefoot doctors. None is fully qualified. They have usually been given only one year's training before being allowed to "practise" although all later attend refresher courses and in rare cases even specialised training.

Medicine is their part-time work. Time for practising must be found outside the hours of normal work assigned to them.

However they do get some additional "work points" on the basis of which payment is made to members of communes. And finally they often perform fairly advanced medical functions including surgical operations in the Chinese style.

Acupuncture

The main operation is acupuncture, a highly effective remedy that often works in cases where modern Western medicine has failed. In one commune which I visited, a woman patient hobbled painfully into the clinic of the barefoot doctor with a sprained back that made any movement agony. The doctor swiftly jabbed into the woman's back two vicious looking needles, removing them after a few minutes. This was followed by "cupping", which means igniting a wax-like substance in a kind of tumbler and applying the flame to the skin. The entire operation lasted less than ten minutes, and the woman was grinning from ear to ear, fully relieved. She touched her toes to prove this.

Acupuncture is a peculiar science and does not involve sticking needles in the affected part. A toothache can be treated, for instance, by jabbing finger tips, the same method being used for anaesthetic purposes.

Said to be more effective in treatment of aches and pains — I saw patients with needles sticking out from various parts of the anatomy to help against rheumatism and even paralysis — Chinese doctors claim they can do an acupuncture for any illness, even the common cold. It is widely accepted and many Chinese said they had benefited by what they described as a painless form of treatment.

Hospitals

Traditional systems of medicine are widely used along with the modern variety and all hospitals not only have facilities for acupuncture but also for dispensing medicines made from herbs, plants and even stags' horns (said to be a widely used tonic).

Modern Western-type medicine seems to be the general rule in hospitals however. Even the commune hospitals, where standards of hygiene are good by Third World standards although they vary a great deal, are equipped with a surgical theatre, X-ray sections, dental chairs and eye treatment rooms apart from four-bed wards numbering from five to ten depending on the size of the commune. Each patient has at least two yards of space between

him and the next bed and treatment seems to be effectively administered.

The county hospital is better equipped and considerably larger and can cope with more complicated cases, rarely sending patients to specialised hospitals in the towns. Two that I visited could perform heart operations, though they would not risk brain surgery. Patients waited in small queues on benches for doctors. There was no overcrowding and wards had more space than that allowed in the commune hospitals.

Health care is not entirely free, although most factory and commune workers are covered by schemes operated by their parent organisations to which they contribute a nominal amount. This varies from one to four yuan (four yuan is roughly \$2) a year and entitles them to free specialised treatment if required in State-run hospitals and sanatoria. But there is no national health service as such and the Government's real role is to provide qualified personnel. There is a shortage of these and the barefoot doctor amply fills the gap.

-- FINANCIAL TIMES
NEWS-FEATURES

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ORRIP
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

PRIGE
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

SWANER
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

MUGNIP
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

ANSWER: THE "OOO" OOOOOO
Answers tomorrow

Yesterday's Jumbles: VERVE CHIME HYMNAL FACTOR
Answer: Sounds like a low character in Paris — A FRENCH HEEL

THE Daily Crossword by Marion Moeser

ACROSS
1 Shopping place
5 Food fish
9 Impetuous
13 Cole
14 Spaces
16 Where Perry fought
17 — Japanese
18 Floral axis
19 Stupefy
20 — hours (3 P.M.)
23 Hoovers
24 Adams of song
25 — Saxon
28 Do fancy work

DOWN
30 Site of Zeus' temple
34 Seeds and grain
36 Story in parts
37 Cuckoo
38 Something left over
40 2001, to Caesar
41 Middle, in England
43 Shepherd
45 Profitable item
46 Explosive
47 Argonne river
48 Alas

50 Crew member
52 — Pennsylvania Ave.
58 Common word before amen
59 Strike a latitudinal
60 — love with a...
62 Ibsen girl
63 Napery
64 Doggy name
65 Helen's home
66 Snug place
67 Move smoothly
DOWN
1 Writings: abbr.
2 Arabic letter
3 Rajah's consort
4 Double
5 Tower site
6 Picked up officially
7 A Connery
8 Scented object
9 Antlered creature
10 Sanderac or XL
12 Obey
15 Ornamental button

21 One for the money, — show
22 " — nine went not astray
25 Manila hemp
26 Baseball teams
27 Pleased looks
29 Commercial makers
31 Benzall and Hines
32 DeValera
33 Dress shape
35 Dutch commune
36 Noise: abbr.
39 Shows zeal
42 Certain server
44 Part often bared
46 Bowler's target
48 Repeat
51 Concerning
52 Like a message
53 Novel
54 Dry: comb. form
55 Sharpen
56 Mr. Ludwig
57 Queen of Carthage
61 The present time

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:
WAGED UPSET UNP
ALIVE GLOVE PAD
GIVEN THEATRE IRE
TENSE AIR ADRIA
HEARD FESFIC
DUTY BOE SASH
ERR SOUS REUSE
AGELONG FANTAIL
REALM MARS IRE
TOWER TRIAL REE
LENO BET SCOLL
IRA CLEARY HEAT
FRI LARGE ENTIRE
EAR OWNED STIFF

5/11/78

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